WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

Per Year, (52 Issues).....$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must alway accompany the order and in no instance can these rates be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

THE PEERS OF FRANK BLAIR.

In his speech accepting the Democratic nomination, Frank Blair said: "What civilized people on the earth would refuse to associate with themselves in all the rights, and honors, and dignities of the country such men as Lee and Johnston?" [Voices, "None, none!"] What civilized country would fail to do honor to those who, fighting for an erroneous cause, yet distinguished themselves by gallantry never surpassed? [Applause.] In that contest for which they are sought to be disfranchised and exiled from their homes—in that contest they proved themselves *to be our peers.*" To this effusion of false magnanimity the loyal Colonel Hart, of Indiana, makes the following spirited reply:

I.

The loyal blue and traitor gray
Alike in their graves are sleeping,
Side by side in the sunlight ray
And under the storm-clouds weeping.
'Tis well to forgive the past;
God give us grace we may!
But never, while life shall last,
Can we honor or love the gray.

II.

Our boys in blue were loyal and true,
For their God and country dying,
With a watchful pride I guard to-day
We garland the graves where they're lying;
They were murdered by rebel hands;
They fell in fearful fray,
Groaning out their traitors' hands;
We do not love the gray.

III.

We would not hate, our hearts would fain
Cast a veil over every unmanly story;
It will not bring back our loyal slain
To recall their treason gory;
But put barriers deep and wide;
We can not, dare not, from this tide
Shall treason and honor stand side by side?
Is the gray the peer of the blue?

IV.

Answers each loyal heart to-day,
They are peers and equals, never;
No wreath on traitor's grave we lay,
Let the one be in wreaths for ever,
Do they think we forget our dead,
Or boys who were fighting for us?
That because they sleep in the same cold bed
We know not the *color* from the true?

Believe it not—where our heroes lie
The very ground is holy;
His name who dared for the right to die,
Is sacred, however lowly.
But honor the traitor gray?
Shake it the peer of the blue?
Never, while God is true!
Never, while God is true!

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby at the Instance uv the National Central Committee Goes South to Organize Colored Seymour and Blair Clubs.

POST OFFICE CONFEDERIT X ROADS, }
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky), }

The Nashnel Central Committee, having notified me that I cood either pay an assessment uv $30 toward defrayin the expenses uv the campane, or go South and organize colored Seymour and Blare clubs, I desired to do the latter for obvius reasons, which are:

1. The entire community in wich I reside aint got $30, ceptin Bascom and Pennibacker, which, being distillers and grocery keepers, hev naterally absorbed all the capital uv the place.

2. I am fond uv travel, for elsewhere I find unglazed fields and pasters fresh. I find neen uv wich I hev never before seen, and preechers hev never bin soured by unforchnit lendins. I hev notist that I hev alluz done better wher I ain't so well known. My zeel rather wears out my friends.

For these reasons I went. My first stoppin place in Western Tennessee, and my success wuz glorious. I made known my biznis to the leadin Demokrats, and they took hold uv the idee with alacrity. Every man uv em put on his gray uniform, as they alluz do when they embark into a politikle enterprise, that their Dimocrisy may not be questioned, and sallied out with the determinashun uv stragers wich were employed onto their plantashens. Their method wuz short, decisive and effective. The niggers wuz mildly but firmly given to understand that the cussedness uv a Seemore and Blare club, and attendin it to hear me speek, or being discharged from their employment. Ez the planters hev a jokler way uv shootin at site all the niggers who hev bin employed by em, the alternative mite be considered equivalent to death, and with an alacrity wich I didn't expect they all jined the club and came to the meetin in the evenin. One nigger when I wuz half thro speakin got up and left, saying ez he went that he wuz goin to git his name onto the club, and wuz willing to be a conservative nigger to hold his place, but ez for hearin me clean thro he'd be—— They wood hev to git him on the spot, but I bade em forbear. That nigger's vote is shoor, and I don't mind the insult he put upon me. I'll git even with him. I hev no votes to spare, and hence Bookannon's time we hev't the idee that we cood put down a extra vote. Let him look around em and keep em in whether or no, until I had made my speech. "You ankshus men," I sed, "hev no fears about the goods. If we dry goods hev wuz selin, by a singler coincidence" for the success uv correct principles, that I will not be out uv pocket myself." And he did it, swearin at Yankees all the time, and pronounin cow—"caow," the while. I notist it, but I didn't mind it. Why shood we be partikler ez to the tools we hev to use? When we shake hands with sich, we can't spile our gloves.

We surrounded the church and notified em that they cood'nt pass till we wuz thro, and I commenced my speech. I at once, ez per agreement, insisted that their interests lay with their kind, good masters—that they hed been persooded to desert by specious promises wuz any antagonism between the races. Who I askt, gave the colored people their freedom? The New York Dimocrisy. Who gave the colored man the rite to stay in Ohio? The Dimocrisy. Who gave the President that ez nigger-lovin colored woman for a wife, wich wood hev been mistress uv the White House, hed the President been a Republikin, and murdered his wife in order while to assassinate him? Richard M. Johnson, a Dimocrat. Who her bitterest enemy? Old Abe Lincoln, a Republikin. At this a remarkable remarked that he hed a word to say, and I gave place to him. He wuz himself a conservative nigger uv the most conservitest kind. He stood in the ring with his white brothers cheerfully, but not for the reezons wich my spooden mentality me hed given. He shood do it from a higher, holier motive than any advanced. He shood do it from principle, and principle only. He hed allus been a humble nigger, believin himself to be one uv an inferior race, but no longer. He hed allus been a nigger, and he hed his pedigree. He hed been agreeably surprised. He found he hed the best blood uv Virginny runnin thro his veins. This white man, candidate for Congress wuz his own half brother, hallelooyy, and he was chesehalf brother, hallelooyy, and he was chese-ed by his own father, and he wood stand by his father's candidate's supporters, bless de Lord, and uv course he'd vote him, for de man that wooden let his own flesh and blood go into wuss air an infidel. He felt grateful to the conservative candidate for his father's sake, but he prided hisself on his own Virginny half. He felt all the pride uv race, wich he hed hereted from his father's side; he hed been probably the comrade uv his father's father, and he wooden't degrade himself by mixin with man ez feerfully ez he wuz. He wuz poor, but his proginitors on his father's side wuz good gentlemen, bress de Lord, and he wood on dide.

And the niggers, bustin with laffter, at the rage wich they saw depicted on the countenances uv their white friends, got up to leave. We tried to stop em, so that I cood speek further, but ez they hed more revolvers than we hed, and didn't appear to be disinclined to use em, we didn't attempt to force. The next day I went to another point in twenty miles, to adjust matters in such a way as to pay off most uv these bonds in coin. If we did not succeed in that, we thought we cood reduce the interest, for as it is, interest is too low for a time uv war, and too high for a time uv peace, and likewise, Republikin statesmen is beginnin to understand this:—that inasmuch as that law says that bonds shall be redeemed in five years, and what was its reason for so doing? We supposed the war would be over in that time, and it was over, but not when the war was over we is the law here might act. The law everywhere. But this proposition was voted down, because it was thought Congress and the people of the western States would not accept it. Other Republican Senators did not differ from Mr. Fessenden as to the justice of the terms laid down in the resolutions, but they did not like the expedi ency of adopting them at that time. Mr. Blaine's proposition was received with more favor, and was adopted. Mr. Fessenden thought it was better to offer a plain, simple proposition which covered the whole ground, and if the people did not adopt it that year he would wait until they did, until the mass of the community was educated up to it. The idea of many of the members of Congress was to hurry and get the South—Southern States back, but Mr. Fessenden was in no hurry to have them come back. They went out by their own motion, and he would offer them a fair proposition, and if they did not choose to accept it they might remain outside of the Union until they did. And this was a proof of his conservatism.

Applause.] The rebel element has been tried and weighed, and he would have them treated as such, and admit them to all the civil and political rights enjoyed by any citizen of the United States. "Four millions of blacks cannot subjugate eight millions of whites," the speaker said. "Don't be frightened, you men, any one of whom can whip five Yanks." Mr. Blaine's proposition was adopted in the committee. This was to the effect that when the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race, creed or color, all persons of such race, creed or color shall be excluded from representation. The proposition passed the House of Representatives almost unanimously, but in the Senate it was voted down, as it could not be carried by a two-thirds vote. All the Democrats voted against it, all the prophets of the new party, and a majority also voted against it, and nine Republicans also. With the exception of the latter it was defeated against the vote of some twenty-five Republicans, yet the speaker said he never heard that it was proposed to vote those nine Senators out of the Republican party. It was thought, and rightly, that they had the liberty to exercise their own judgment. A new proposition, not had so good as Mr. Blaine's, then had to be framed; this based representation on suffrage and in this way held out an inducement to Southern States to let all their people vote, because they would then have more political power. This was defeated also, and it went back to the Committee, and a fourth proposition was then made, which is now embodied in the 14th amendment to the Constitution. It settles the subject of representation the 14th amendment settles three other propositions; it settles the question of citizenship, provides for the payment of the public debt and the nonpayment of the debt incurred in the rebel debt, and that the leading men in the late rebellion shall not hold office. These terms were not unreasonable. They were only sufficiently strong to guarantee us against the very possible contingency that we might be defeated; yet the Democracy are complaining utterly of their severity, and of the indignity which they heaped upon them by allowing their former slaves to vote; the rebels are crying over the loss of power. The speaker said he had also been blaming the party for its cowardice in not carrying out its principles, but now he was convinced that it was right. The people were not ready for it. He said those with whom he acted from the beginning to the close of the war? The Republican party were both responsible for it. He said those with whom he acted from the beginning to the close of the war? The Republican party were both responsible for it. He said those with whom he associated compelled us to contract it in defense of the national life. I would not recount them—I would be very much afraid—of not holding their aid in carrying on the war. Before the war they indicated the measure that would lead to war, and the people compelled us to meet them and take the consequences. In doing so we contracted a debt for which they are responsible and not we. [Applause.]

In what way did we contract that debt? As I said before, we borrowed money. We were obliged to borrow it. In order that we are told us both parties that we must pay it. Well, that is my doctrine; we must pay it. The great question is, how is it to be done? I refer you to the Republican platform for the answer to that. It is to be paid not only according to the letter, but according to the spirit of the contract. The Republican party tells you that there is to be no shilfling, no pettifogging, no creeping into a small place to get rid of it. You are pledged to it like men, not only according to the letter, but according to the spirit of the contract. The Government of the United States promises to pay to the bearer a dollar. What is a dollar? We have a dollar in these days, we see the face of a gold or silver one so seldom. The law says the dollar is worth so many grains of gold, and so many grains of silver. A dollar is a unit, it expresses value; everything in this country is calculated from the dollar. Our coinage goes from one dollar up to twenty and down to half a cent. The Government promises to pay the dollars—what does it mean? Does it mean simply that it has put out a piece of paper calling it a promise which it engages to pay? Why, I voted for that bill, and if I had supposed that was all it meant, a piece of paper to be succeeded by another piece of paper, I hardly think that I would have voted for it. I would not, although I did vote for it.

Now we passed a bill in Feornary, 1862, by which we authorized the Government to issue the blind sum of fifty millions of dollars in greenbacks"—greenbacks, so-called,—and we decreed at that time that those paper promises to pay should be a legal tender; that is, they should be lawful money. Now I wish to make a clean breast of it. I doubted very much the expediency of making this a legal tender. I made a speech on the occasion and gave my reasons for it. At that time I received a letter from a gentleman here the other day from Ohio speaking to our Democratic friends, who made it a matter of accusation against the Republican party that these were issued. Did it ever occur to him that the people who fought about the necessity of that debt were

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National Ticket.

President—ULYSSES S. GRANT.
Vice-President—SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Electoral Ticket.

At Large—G. MORRISON COATES, of Philadelphia; THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

District.	
1. W. H. BANNER.	13. ANDREW KAUFF.
2. W. J. POLLOCK.	14. B. F. WAGONSELLER.
3. RICHARD WIDDY.	15. CHAS. MCCLURE.
4. G. W. HILL.	16. John Stewart.
5. WATSON P. MACRUM.	17. GEORGE W. BOYER.
6. J. H. BRINKERHOFF.	18. A. G. OLMSTEAD.
7. FRANK C. HOOTON.	19. JAMES SILL.
8. ISAAC ECKERT.	20. H. G. JOHNSON.
9. MARIS HOOPES.	21. J. K. EWING.
10. HENRY M. HAND.	22. WM. FINNEY.
11. W. J. DAVIS.	23. A. W. CRAWFORD.
12. W. W. KETCHUM.	24. J. S. RUTAN.

State Ticket.

Auditor General—JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
Surveyor General—JACOB M. CAMPBELL.
Congress—XXIIth District—JAMES S. NEGLEY.
Congress—XXIIId District—DARWIN PHELPS.

County Ticket.

Senator—JAMES L. GRAHAM.
Assembly—GEORGE WILSON, MILES S. HUMPHREYS, VINCENT MILLER, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KERR, GEORGE F. MORGAN.
District Attorney—ALFRED L. PEARSON.
Assistant District Attorney—J. G. MCCANDLESS.
County Controller—HENRY LAMBERT.
County Commissioner—JONATHAN NEELEY.
County Surveyor—R. L. MCCULLY.
Director of Poor—J. G. MURRAY.

City Ticket.

Mayor—JARED M. BRUSH.
Controller—ROBERT J. MCGOWAN.
Treasurer—A. J. COCHRAN.

THE GREAT DEMONSTRATION WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

To the large part of our city's population who either participated in, or witnessed, the Republican torchlight procession Wednesday night, we need not say it was in every respect a grand affair, excelling anything of the kind ever seen here. From fifteen to twenty thousand persons marched in the procession, carrying not less than eight thousand torches and banners without number; while probably not less than fifty thousand citizens in the streets witnessed the demonstration. No description could do it even the faintest justice. The famous demonstration by the Wide Awakes in 1860, grand as it was, and unequaled them, fell below that of last night, both as to the character and extent of the display made and the numbers participating in and witnessing it. As a manifestation of the popular feeling, it could scarcely be exaggerated, while the inscriptions on the Banners, Transparencies and the endless devices giving expression to it, gave assurance of a will, energy and depth of resolution, that left no doubt whatever of what must be the result here when the time for voting arrives.

Nearly every street in the city was more or less illuminated and gaily decorated. The exceptions in this respect as to streets and as to dwellings, stores and other buildings, were exceedingly few. Indeed, the whole city, and Allegheny also, and all the suburbs, seemed to participate with a common earnestness. Whoever doubted before the existence of enthusiasm for GRANT and COLFAX, and a deep seated purpose to secure their election, surely will doubt no longer.

All must have been struck with one thing—the soldierly manner in which the procession moved—a fact readily explained when we remember how large a proportion of those in the ranks were returned soldiers, who took "the step" and kept it too, as of old, when marching to the sea or on to Richmond. This feature of the demonstration was a significant and striking one, and better than anything else could, give the assurance how almost to a man are the Boys in Blue with us in the second struggle against the rebellion.

The demonstration of Wednesday night will have an immediate and lasting influence on the canvass. It was successful in every particular, and in every respect deserves more praise than we can find words to bestow.

WHO ARE THE BONDHOLDERS?

To the Editor of the Commercial:

The Democrats assert that the "bloated bondholders" should do their real estate and invested in United States bonds to get rid of paying taxes. Do they not pay taxes on the income from these bonds? If a man invests in United States bonds to the amount of $100,000, and his income amounts to $6,000, does he not pay five per cent. on $6,000? Where is the exemption from taxation more than in the case of the man who owns $100,000 worth of real estate?

Our correspondent is right in his conclusions. The man who disposes of his real estate to avoid taxation under the existing law will only meet the evil he desires to avert. Since the abolishment of the State taxes in 1862, our correspondent and his neighbors have been exempted from direct taxation. A man with $100,000 invested in farming land pays nothing but his local and income tax, while the man who invests $100,000 in United States securities pays five per cent. on the income exceeding $1,000. It is safe to say that the income tax derived from a township worth at the present $500,000, rarely exceeds $5,000. We can point to townships in Allegheny county in which but two and three individuals pay all the income tax. Yet these townships contain thrifty, well-to-do farmers and excellent farms. Should the fourth demand of the Democratic platform be enforced, this state of affairs will be succeeded by an arbitrary exaction from the poorest farmer in the country.

Our correspondent, however, reminds us of another question, to wit: Who are the bondholders? The Democratic press, led by that model of profanity, BUCK POMEROY, have waged a ceaseless warfare upon the bondholders. All the epithets in the blackguard's vocabulary have been applied to them. This, however, is in strict keeping with the sentiments which animated the Democracy in proclaiming rebels patriots, LINCOLN an ogre, and BOOTH a martyr. In order to solve the question to the satisfaction of the slowest intellect, we propose to present a few facts and figures, which will set the matter at rest.

In a speech delivered before the New York Convention, March 11, 1868, Mr. SEYMOUR said:

"It is a mistake to suppose that they (bonds) are mostly held by capitalists. Large sums belonging to children and widows, under the order of the courts or the action of Trustees, have been invested in Government bonds. The vast amounts held by fire and life insurance companies and savings banks are HELD IN TRUST FOR AND ARE THE RELIANCE OF THE GREAT BODY OF OUR PEOPLE. * * *

Weekly Commercial.

SPEECH
OF SENATOR O. P. MORTON,
AT
Centerville, Ind., Wednesday, September 16, 1868.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have not the physical strength to make myself heard by this large audience. I am scarcely doing justice to myself in attempting to make a speech at all, and I shall not be able to address you but for a short time. I do not feel that in coming to Fayette county, I am coming among strangers. I have lived nearly all my life in the adjoining county of Wayne. I have been familiar with the people of Fayette county from the time I first began the practice of my profession. I see before me to-day many familiar faces; many old friends I have met here to-day, and there are now before me a number of our gallant soldiers with whom I became acquainted during the war. There was no county in Indiana more loyal than Fayette county; none contributed more largely according to wealth and population for the support of the war and the suppression of the rebellion than Fayette county; and as was remarked by Mr. Claypool, in the darkest and most trying hours, I was sustained by the loyal people of Fayette county.

In 1864 the question submitted to the people of the United States was, whether we should prosecute the war and put down the rebellion. It was insisted by the Republican party that we must prosecute the war and put down the rebellion, to save the life of the nation. On the other hand, it was insisted by the Democratic party, or those calling themselves Democrats, that the war was a failure; that the suppression of the rebellion had been tried for nearly four years without success, and that it was our duty to abandon it; that we must have a cessation of hostilities, and must make such terms being as we best could—those terms being to let them go, and form a new Republic in two and establish a new government, which, in other stone of which was to be human slavery.

You remember that the so-called Democratic Convention, held in the city of Chicago, in 1864, over which Mr. Seymour presided, now the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, declared that the war was a failure, and that an immediate cessation of hostilities was demanded in the best interest of the nation. That, my friends, was the issue which was then decided by the people in favor of putting down the rebellion, and a vigorous prosecution of the war for that purpose. Mr. Lincoln was triumphantly elected; the war was prosecuted; the rebellion was subdued. After we had put down the rebellion, the next thing to do was to reconstruct the Union, to restore the Government to its former condition, to bring back the rebel States into their proper practical relations with the rest of the Republic. We have been engaged in that business now for more than three years, and it has been partially successful. It has been a long and difficult struggle, at last, Congress fell upon a plan that was believed would be the best for the best, and under that plan eight rebel States have been restored and restored to harmonious relations with the Union and the Government of the United States.

In five States (Mississippi, Texas and Virginia) there is as yet no reconstruction. They are yet in the condition in which they were during the war. We are now in process to reconstruct those States and to bring them back into the Union successfully, with State governments established by a loyal majority of the people in those States.

The question submitted to the people now in 1868 is, whether this system of reconstruction shall be adopted and carried out and executed in great part, shall be maintained and carried out to a successful result, or whether it shall be overthrown, whether all we have done shall be undone; whether we shall go back to the condition in which the country was left at the close of the war, in the spring of 1865.

The Republican party, as represented by Messrs. Grant and Colfax, intend to maintain the present system of reconstruction, and carry it out fully, "God" to establish loyal State governments in all those States, based upon the principle of equal rights and justice to all men. While the Democratic party, represented by Blair and Honour, I guess I got that right and foremost—think that how it is—Laughter and cheers)—the Democratic party, thus represented, intend to overthrow by violence, by military force, the loyal State governments that we have erected; to undo all that has been done, and that has sprung up in consequence of those laws are, therefore, inand may be entitled to the confidence and allegiance of these States. They, therefore, invite people of the South to another revolution; to hold that the United States Government is invalid they are not bound to yield obedience to them, and that every man is justified assisting others by every means in his power to New York platform is, therefore, an invitation to the people of the South to engage in her convention to overthrow the State governments that have been created, and to restore the rebels to power; it is in substance an invitation to overthrow those State Governments, and not only to return rebels to or but to re-establish slavery. It tells the people of the South that they have simply no action to the action of Congress, but that they by any means in their power, whether by it at the ballot-box or by force of arms, to put the loyal State Governments we have established, and again assume the reins of power, my friends, we have still more at issue in the duration in the letter of General Blair, their candidate for Vice President. He wrote a rsome three or four days before the New York Convention met, on the 4th of July. That r was made by Blair that every member ad at convention—I am told it was—that the ands of Southern members of that convenbefore they left the hall should separate for the nomination of General Blair, in letter he told them that the only way we were ssible to save the whole Government under ears; they might elect a President; they t elect a majority of the members of Congress, tives, but owing to the peculiar organiza- of the Senate of the United States, they not get the control of that body. Therefore they could not repeal the several acts ngress known as the reconstruction acts, the Congress could not repeal them, the overnment so as to repeal these laws, he hey must trample them into the dust; in words, they must nullify them. And he t would be the duty of the President who o be elected to overturn these State gov- ments established by military force, and ng governments by the army. And Gen. presented himself to the New York Con- ion as that proposition. That proposition, to overturn the loyal State governof the South by military force, to nullify ws of Congress, is not to repeal them, but it to trample them in the dust; in the language f Frank Blair, it is to overthrow them by military force, or mob violence. That is nullification. Now, we are told by Mr. Hendricks, candidate for Governor, that you people of e South have accepted the situation. They ve not. They have simply retreated from osition to nullification.

The rebellion was for the purpose of secesion, that is to separate the States from the nion. They have simply changed the policy of illification; they will consent, for the time ing, to remain in the Union. They propose, rthless and desiring, by military force, e laws of the United States.

In 1832 Congress passed a tariff law which as denounced by J. C. Calhoun and many ot r Southern men, unconstitutional, null and id; and South Carolina proposed to nullify e law by defeating its collection in South arolina. A convention was called in South rolina for that purpose, and they resolved as the laws should be enforced in that ate, and that was what they called nullificaon. General Jackson first issued a proclama- n, in which he denounced secession, and said t nullification was wicked and unconstitutional. He then made a threat which was not n the form of a proclamation, but which s much more effective than a proclamation. threatened to hang John C. Calhoun and ery man who was engaged in the work of illification; and that threat, combined with e public sentiment in the Northern States, nited nullification. These men abandoned and after they were driven from nullificaon they then took the ground of secession, ey said, we admit that a State has no right nullify a law so long as a State is in the on and remains in. But they said, as soon a State agreed that an act was unconstitutional, when a State was oppressed by the act of the General Government, it had a right to secede from the Union. And secession the next step that followed nullification. The doctrine gradually minated in the rebellion that was commenin 1861. It was put down by force of arms, it cost us four hundred thousand loyal s and five thousand million dollars. If the nation terribly, but secession was put n, and we know where does the Democrat go? It goes right back to nullification. at is the proposition made by the New k Convention? It declares that the reconction laws passed by Congress are unconstiional, null and void. What do they mean that? They mean that they are null and void are no laws at all; that nobody ound to obey them. They mean that the al State governments that have sprang up in sequence of those laws are, therefore, inid, and not entitled to the confidence and llegiance of these States. They, therefore, invite people of the South to another revolution; ey told them that these State Governments invalid they are not bound to yield obedi- to them, and that every man is justified sisting them by every means in his power. New York platform is, therefore, an invi- on to the people of the South to engage in her convention to overthrow the State governments that have been created, and to re the rebels to power; it is in substance invitation to overthrow those State Governments, and not only to return rebels to or but to re-establish slavery. It tells the ple of the South that they have simply no acon to the action of Congress, but that they by any means in their power, whether by it at the ballot-box or by force, to put the loyal State Governments we have established, and again assume the reins of power, t, my friends, we have still more at issue in duration in the letter of General Blair, their idate for Vice President. He wrote a r some three or four days before the New Convention met, on the 4th of July. That r was made by Blair that every member ad at convention—I am told it was—that the ands of Southern members of that convenbefore they left the hall should separate for the nomination of General Blair, in letter he told them that the only way we were ssible to save the whole Government under ears; they might elect a President; they t elect a majority of the members of Congress, tives, but owing to the peculiar organiza- of the Senate of the United States, they not get the control of that body. Therefore they could not repeal the several acts ngress known as the reconstruction acts, the Congress could not repeal them, the overnment so as to repeal these laws, he hey must trample them into the dust; in words, they must nullify them. And he t would be the duty of the President who o be elected to overturn these State gov- ments established by military force, and ng governments by the army. And Gen. presented himself to the New York Con- ion as that proposition. That proposition, to overturn the loyal State governs of the South by military force, to nullify ws of Congress, is not to repeal them, but it to trample them in the dust; in the language f Frank Blair, it is to overthrow them by military force, or mob violence. That is nullification. Now, we are told by Mr. Hendricks, candidate for Governor, that you people of e South have accepted the situation. They ve not. They have simply retreated from osition to nullification.

The rebellion was for the purpose of secesion, that is to separate the States from the nion. They have simply changed the policy of illification; they will consent, for the time ing, to remain in the Union. They propose, rthless and desiring, by military force, e laws of the United States.

In 1832 Congress passed a tariff law which as denounced by J. C. Calhoun and many ot r Southern men, unconstitutional, null and id; and South Carolina proposed to nullify e law by defeating its collection in South arolina. A convention was called in South rolina for that purpose, and they resolved as the laws should be enforced in that ate, and that was what they called nullificaon. General Jackson first issued a proclama- n, in which he denounced secession, and said t nullification was wicked and unconstitutional. He then made a threat which was not n the form of a proclamation, but which s much more effective than a proclamation. threatened to hang John C. Calhoun and ery man who was engaged in the work of illification; and that threat, combined with e public sentiment in the Northern States, nited nullification. These men abandoned and after they were driven from nullificaon they then took the ground of secession, ey said, we admit that a State has no right nullify a law so long as a State is in the on and remains in. But they said, as soon a State agreed that an act was unconstitutional, when a State was oppressed by the act of the General Government, it had a right to secede from the Union. And secession the next step that followed nullification. The doctrine gradually minated in the rebellion that was commenin 1861. It was put down by force of arms, it cost us four hundred thousand loyal s and five thousand million dollars. If the nation terribly, but secession was put n, and we know where does the Democrat go? It goes right back to nullification. at is the proposition made by the New k Convention? It declares that the reconction laws passed by Congress are unconstiional, null and void. What do they mean that? They mean that they are null and void are no laws at all; that nobody ound to obey them. They mean that the al State governments that have sprang up in sequence of those laws are, therefore, inid, and not entitled to the confidence and llegiance of these States. They, therefore, invite people of the South to another revolution; ey told them that these State Governments invalid they are not bound to yield obedi- to them, and that every man is justified sisting others

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

THE WORKING CLASSES AND THE GREENBACK QUESTION.

The disciples of PENDLETON and CARY display wonderful proficiency in discussing and deciding questions of political economy. Having established to their own satisfaction the principle that by simply increasing the amount of money in circulation, they also increase the profits of all business transactions, the rates of wages, etc., they next find it necessary to make out that a paper dollar is to all intents and purposes equally as good as a gold dollar. This seemingly difficult matter is accomplished in this way: As long, say these astute financiers, as you have a convertible currency based upon gold and silver, just so long your currency will appreciate, and in proportion as the latter becomes scarce or abundant. Let us, they add, complacently, create a currency which will derive its value from the stamp the Government places upon it, making *the Government*, not gold, the basis, and gold in a short time will cease to be of any more value than the paper.

These profoundly versed philosophers are thus guilty of the stupidity of arguing from the cause to the result, instead of tracing the result to the cause. Gold and silver, compared with other precious metals, diamonds and valuable gems, never rises above nor falls below a strictly defined standard. It is only when compared with convertible currency that it assumes an increased value, and just in proportion as it is the basis for two or ten paper dollars, the value of the latter will accomodate itself to the gold, not the gold to the paper. Starting out upon false premises, it is no wonder that the advocates of this absurd doctrine, which has been exploded time after time, should fall into the extraordinary error of confounding the shadow with the substance, and in creating an inconvertible currency based upon the credit of the Government, offer us in lieu of real money the reflected shadow.

In the first place, the people would delegate power to the Government to issue paper money based upon the actual wealth of the country, and in the next place the people would accept the paper thus stamped in lieu of hard money! Nonsensical as this theory is, we have heard it advanced with all the gravity which earnestness can impart. The extreme difficulty of rendering it perfectly clear to the comprehension of the mass alone has prevented the exponents of this theory from introducing it oftener in the present canvass. Absurd as it is, however, it differs only in a degree from the theory that an inflation of the currency is beneficial to the country at large. Let us look at this question in the light of our past experience, and see wherein an inflation of the currency would benefit or injure us.

In 1860, gold was worth from a quarter to a half cent more than the paper dollar quoted at par. When Government issued the legal tender notes, gold commanded a slight premium. With the next issue, the premium, which was disposed to fluctuate, became fixed. It did not advance, for the Government was abundantly able to meet its obligations. As the necessities of the Government grew more urgent, and issu followed issue, until every man could count his greenbacks, their value began to be regulated not by virtue of the Government stamp, but by their proportion to the gold and silver in the country. A sliding scale was introduced, with which the real and the fictitious money was measured. The prospect attending the war also operated against the paper money, the gold premium vibrating all the way from one hundred to one hundred and eighty cents on the dollar. With the restoration of peace, stability became in a degree insured, yet notwithstanding the fact that less than half the paper money is in circulation to-day that was in circulation during the war, gold now commands a premium from forty-two to forty-four cents, on the dollar.

Now, how did this affect the mercantile, manufacturing and laboring world? The first experienced benefits and losses in proportion as the premium on gold receded or advanced, and rendered business transactions uncertain. How did it affect the mechanic? Perhaps the best answer to this question has already been furnished by Mr. SEYMOUR, who in his Albany speech said: "In the beginning of the war, a man went to market with his money in his vest pocket, filled his basket and brought home some change; but as the war progressed, and greenbacks became more plentiful, a man was compelled to carry his money to market in his basket, and his marketing home in his vest pocket."

Of what value is twenty dollars a day to the workingman if the price of provisions, rents and clothing advances at even a greater ratio? On the contrary, whoever desires to do so can demonstrate that, just in proportion as the currency was expanded during the war, the real earnings of the working classes became less. Living rates and rents appreciated more rapidly than the expansion of the currency warranted. In all this, however, the present generation are simply experiencing some of the difficulties and embarrassments which succeeded the extraordinary expansion of the currency during the Revolutionary war, and the financial troubles of 1837, when mechanics worked for the merest pittance, and farm hands toiled through a whole season for their board alone.

And yet the party which advocate inflation pretend to be in sympathy with the workingmen! The demagogues who thus endeavor to hoodwink the people, who desire more greenbacks "to increase the demand and price of labor," to make money plentier, to move the crops, and to animate trade, can lay no claim to honesty or wisdom. There is not an intelligent workingman in this community who does not know that with a currency worth scarcely two-thirds of its face, his condition will be rendered infinitely worse when the amount in circulation is doubled many times, or who cannot perceive that a gradual return to specie payments is what the country requires. Instead of an irredeemable paper currency, the interests of the working classes demand a return to hard money as speedily as it is wise to do so—a currency which will be stable, instead of vibrating up and down like a barometer with every change of the financial atmosphere.

LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE.

It is very evident that the inflationists have read history to little advantage. The violent revulsions and financial losses experienced in England between 1790 and 1840, one would think, should be sufficient to teach the advocates of unlimited manufacture of paper money a lesson. The experience of England in this matter led her statesmen in 1844 to adopt a system for the prevention of an increased expansion after that date. The ablest statesmen of England were unanimous in the opinion that the interests of the nation demanded a central point of issue, and that the amount of paper money issued should represent the *minimum* of the amount actually required for commercial transactions; they therefore passed a law providing that all bank issues beyond that sum should be represented by a *deposit in gold*. The wisdom of this policy must be apparent to every one conversant with the history of England. When the last charter of the Bank of England was given, in 1844, the Government refused to permit the country banks to increase their circulation; and when they failed, or closed voluntarily, their circulation was retired, and the vacuum thus created filled by notes issued by the Bank of England. The latter was only permitted to issue to the amount of their capital—£14,000,000; all issues above that must be represented by a deposit of gold. It required exactly a century and a half to teach England that this was the true policy to pursue in regard to national finances, and some of the teaching was enforced in the shape of humiliating lessons. Thus the bank circulation of Great Britain is less to-day than it was in 1844, as will be seen from the following:

The circulation in 1844, is stated thus: Bank of England, £22,015,000; Country Banks, £7,797,000; Ireland, £7,716,000; Scotland, £3,804,000; totals £41,325,000. The circulation in 1867, is stated thus: Bank of England, £20,190,000; Country Banks, £5,376,000; Ireland, £5,449,000; Scotland, £4,029,000; total, £35,044,000. The vast amount of paper money which flooded England from 1796 to 1857 was created under extraordinary circumstances, differing but little in their effect from those which characterized our recent war. It was found impossible to prosecute the wars in which England engaged, with gold and silver; cash payments were suspended, loans followed each other in rapid succession, and the nation was subjected in turn to all the evils from the expansions and contractions which invariably mark a departure from a specie basis.

In all this we perceive a similarity to our own financial experience that should warn us to guard against the evils of an extraordinary issue of greenbacks. While we acknowledge the convenience and advantage of a currency issued by the government, we assert that it will be valueless unless, to borrow the language of an able author, it possesses the following attributes: "1. To be perfectly reliable *at all times* as a medium of exchange and for the payment of debts. 2. To be issued in *limited amounts*, and under the control of the government only. 3. *To be convertible, at the pleasure of the holder, into gold and silver.*"

Anything else would be a fictitious currency. The war and its exigencies having passed away, what the nation now requires is *stability*, and this can never be secured until the currency of the country is upon a substantial and *permanent* footing of redemption. If the advocates of inflation would devote their attention to considering ways and means to restore the currency of the country to a specie payment, thus insuring stability, permanency and consistency to the government, instead of falling into the egregious error of confounding credit with money, and illustrating for the thousandth time the anomaly of the blind leading the blind, prosperity would soon be restored to the country, and instead of being a nation of borrowers, the generation which succeeds us will become lenders of money.

THE OVERRULING QUESTION.

The question which overrides all others is, to whose hands shall be committed the affairs of the nation—those who saved or those who did their uttermost to destroy the Union? Growing out of this question are manifold considerations that address themselves to the judgment and consciences of men with an irresistible force. That the question itself assumes no more than is true, is too plain to be denied. "We shall win everything for which we fought," has been the boast of the Southern leaders ever since the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. The extraordinary interest manifested by the disbanded rebel army arises from the simple fact, that what they failed to achieve by force will be at least measurably gained through the ascendancy of the Democratic party. No reasonable man would think of committing to the hands of a very recent enemy, especially if his hostility was still unappeased, the management of his affairs. While he might wish to live on terms of peace, and would strive to establish relations of amity, he would deem the surrender of his fortune and personal safety into the keeping of such an one too high a price to pay for peace and friendship. The risk would be too great. The only logical deduction would be that he would be betrayed and plunged in ruin.

It is evident that the Southern leaders have great objects to secure, and it is evident also, that they have been seconded by the Democratic party. Among these objects, as WADE HAMPTON declared, is the restoration of the Southern States to their former condition, which, of course, means the prompt repeal of laws which have been rendered necessary by the issue of the war, the defeat of the rebels and the success of the armies of the government. In other words, things must be made the way they would have been had GRANT instead of LEE surrendered, and had the confederacy been able to dictate the terms for closing the war. We look in vain anywhere now for acquiescence in the result of the war. At first, and until the hopes of the Democratic party had grown so strong, there was professed acquiescence in the verdict of the struggle. But nothing of the kind now. On the contrary, that verdict is defied; and it is impossible to come to any other conclusion than that, concerning the National Debt, those who made the Tammany nominations, and put forth that platform, on regaining power, would repudiate the Federal debt if the Confederate debt also was not paid. It is entirely evident that the management of our finances should be confided to those only who were thoroughly in sympathy with the Government and unqualifiedly opposed to the Rebellion and all its objects. It would seem that there could be nothing more completely self-evident than this. And yet it is seriously proposed to transfer everything to those who were either secessionist originally, and fought on the side of rebellion, or gave it their decided sympathy.

We, therefore, say that the question which overrides all others in the present canvass is: Shall the affairs of the Government be entrusted to those who were true to it in the struggle for existence, or those who sought to destroy it? It matters little what view is taken of the greenback or other questions, if true men be not at the head of affairs. There can be safety in nothing but in having our affairs managed by men who rejoiced in the suppression of the rebellion. To elect those that did not, would be to court the worst of consequences; and whoever contributes to such a result will be without excuse in the time of calamity.

NOT THE GHOST OF A CHANCE!

Such were the words of a leading Pittsburgh Democrat only a few days since, referring to the prospect of SEYMOUR and BLAIR being elected. It is the conviction of every intelligent man in the party. There are plenty of reasons why it must be so. Independent of the proof furnished by the Vermont and Maine elections, the numerous cases of defection in every neighborhood, furnish overwhelming testimony of the utter hopelessness of the Tammany ticket. The accessions to GRANT from the ranks of the Democrats, include every grade and position, from the highest to the most humble. Among the most influential Democrats who will cast his vote and influence for GRANT and COLFAX, is J. EDGAR THOMSON, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. We have heard of others holding similar positions, all of them Democrats of long standing, who, in view of the dangerous doctrines and purposes avowed by the Democratic party in the present canvass, will act with Mr. THOMSON in assisting to secure the election of GRANT and COLFAX, as a consummation rendered necessary to insure the future stability and prosperity of our country. We might particularize almost to an indefinite extent. But it is unnecessary. The eyes and ears of every man of intelligence furnish indisputable proof on this point. Nor is this confined to this locality. The New York *Times* makes the following statement and comment:

> It is stated that General Hancock has written a letter saying that Seymour and Blair have not the ghost of a chance. We could name half a dozen very prominent Democrats in this city—whose names would carry weight everywhere—who have openly said the same thing. When the Democrats, at the July Convention, nominated Rebels they threw away their sole chance of victory. Whoever expects to win the battle now must fight under the Union flag.

THE OCTOBER ELECTION.

Republicans should bear in mind the importance of being "at home" on Tuesday, October 13th—the day of the State election. Many business men, merchants, and others leave home about the first of October, and often remain away until after the election. Hundreds, it may be thousands, of votes are thus lost. The issues now before the people are too momentous to be neglected in this way, and every conscientious Republican should resolve *now* that he will make no engagement, either of a business or social character, which will interfere with the discharge of his highest duty as a citizen of the commonwealth in October. Some may be disposed to excuse themselves for their absence from the polls on the day of the State election, by a predetermination to vote for GRANT and COLFAX in November. We would warn all such against the danger of this course. We want every man at the polls in October. If we take care of the October election, the November election will take care of itself. The great battle of the Union—the decisive conflict of the campaign—is to be fought on Pennsylvania soil, on the second Tuesday of October. Let every man be in the ranks; let there be no straggling; let us move in solid column, and we shall make such a complete rout of the enemy's forces that they will be utterly unable to rally for the conflict in November.

STARVATION AS A DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENT.

The Democratic party lays special claim to being the party of free thought, independent action and equality. In many places in the present canvass it is making frantic efforts to secure the votes of workingmen, on account of its special sympathy with a large proportion of the population who were not born with silver spoons in their mouths, and are compelled to work in order to live. The right to labor, which after the right to live, is first on every man's bill of rights, they profess to particularly regard. But what is the action of this party? To say nothing about the damning fact that in the Democratic party the aristocratical and inhuman slave system, till it was destroyed, found its sole support, and that even now the overthrow of the free system and the substitution, so far as possible, the old aristocratical system, is a grand object of the party, to say nothing about these glaring facts, we find this party proclaiming prosecution and even starvation as the penalty it will inflict on not less than half a million of freemen, if as voters they venture to express their sentiments. Through all the South combinations of the former slave holders exist, to compel the negroes to come under their dictation as absolutely as when they were slaves, by agreeing to give employment to no man who shall dare to vote for GRANT and COLFAX. "Let them starve if they do it," is everywhere proclaimed. "Employment to none but those who vote for SEYMOUR and BLAIR," is the startling cry hissed into the ears of the laboring population, by this laborer-loving Democratic party! As a specimen we give the following resolution adopted by the Democratic Club at Quitman, Georgia:

> "That such organizations as are known as Loyal Leagues, Grant clubs, or by whatever other name called, which have for their object the spread of radicalism in this State, are hurtful and injurious to the best interests of our people, of all classes and grades, and therefore meet with our determined opposition, and *we pledge ourselves, in advance, to give no support, encouragement or patronage to any person, white or colored, who are hereafter known to be connected with them.*"

This is the next thing to taking the life of a man, if as a voter he shall venture to be as independent as the neighbor who can manage to get a living without honestly earning it. The party that in the South thus systematises starvation openly to crush the manhood out of honest labor, is the same party that in the North—right here in Pittsburgh—is professing to be the only true friend of labor, and on that ground is laying claims to the sympathy and votes of workingmen. We have this to say: A considerable number of poor negroes just emerged from slavery, and for that reason without a foothold in the world, may be coerced into voting as their former masters say; but we do not believe that they who coerce them, will succeed in befooling the mechanics and laborers of the North into the belief that they are their special friends.

AN IMPORTANT ACCESSION TO GRANT FOR AN IMPORTANT REASON.

HON. NATHANIEL BOYDEN, who was elected to Congress from the Sixth District of North Carolina by the Democrats, has published a letter to his constituents, announcing himself as an independent candidate, and expressing his great dissatisfaction with the Tammany Convention. Mr. BOYDEN'S letter is calm and argumentative. Alluding to the efforts now being made by the Democratic leaders to blind the people as to the real issue, he proceeds to demonstrate the impossibility of an escape from the evils which will attend the overthrow of the Reconstruction Acts. Like BRICK POMEROY, he regards BLAIR'S letter "as much a part of the Democratic platform as if it had been incorporated in, published with, and declared a part thereof." He adduces the language of a number of the prominent men who framed the platform, who both before and after the Convention assured him (BOYDEN) that they were "*for upsetting all that had been done*" by Congress. Every one of these men, whose *names* Mr. BOYDEN is willing to furnish, on their return from the Convention, "declared that BLAIR was their first choice, *on account of the principles avowed in his letter.*" He adds that he denounced this "mad scheme in the strongest terms he could employ," but one of BLAIR'S admirers responded by saying, "*we were put out by the bayonet, and I am for putting them out by the bayonet.*" Here, concludes Mr. BOYDEN, is the question:

> "Now, my friends, be not deceived in this vital matter; make no mistake; mistakes here will ruin our country—our children's inheritance. I say, then, my friends, these State Governments, established under the reconstruction acts, must be overthrown peaceably. Mind that! Nothing short of a bloody revolution will or can overthrow them. We are all too familiar with *peaceable* secession. We never shall forget that. This generation has suffered too much ever to forget it. Peaceable secession has brought upon us all; and all this for the sake of office-holders."

Mr. BOYDEN, in publishing this letter and circulating it throughout his district, exhibits a spirit which promises well for North Carolina. A few documents of a similar nature addressed to the people of the Southern States by those who have represented them in Congress would, in a very short time, insure to the South peace and prosperity.

THE PRECURSOR OF DEFEAT.

The Democrats of the present day do not seem to be unanimous upon any one point save that of seeking and retaining power. Fancy that political trickster, Congressman CARY, traveling in company with JOHN T. HOFFMAN, HIESTER CLYMER or JOHN Q. ADAMS, who, in his letter accepting the nomination of Governor conferred upon him by the Massachusetts Democratic Convention, makes use of the following language:

> "By providing for a payment of the bonds known as 5-20s by surplus revenue alone thus ignoring what seems to me an important fact, that the Treasury, a withdrawal of the issues of the National Banks the Democratic party appeared to commit themselves to an indefinite extension of the irredeemable issues of an irredeemable paper currency. I am too much of a Democrat to regard that as sound financial science. I believe in hard money, and therein I hold myself to be a true Jacksonian Democrat. This dishonored paper which we are all competed, as I think, unconstitutionally to accept as money, is not only a standing disgrace to the nation, but it is destroying the ancient habits of economy and thrift, and undermining our old-fashioned honest ideas by the constant spectacle and example of an insolvent Government. It lays upon the poor man a burden heavier than he can bear. It ignites trade, and hence all productive industry each year more than the whole sum of doubtful gain which it gives to the debtor class by debts by promises to pay which we do not redeem. If I persisted in, I think it must result in repudiation and bankruptcy."

Mr. ADAMS'S good sense and dread of future consequences leads him to express his honest conviction in the matter of "an indefinite extension of the intolerable nuisance of an irredeemable paper currency." He has the merit of consistency on his side. But the mass of the uninformed and unscrupulous men like CARY and others, who babble about things they know nothing of, utter sentiments received at second hand, which they never take the trouble to test either by reflection or a careful comparison with the experience of nations, render the past and present Democracy as unlike as logic and jargon. It is not much wonder that men of experience in financial affairs express themselves "out of patience" with the greenback theory. They see that in this matter the Republican party are pursuing a course which time will prove to be correct, while the mass of the Democratic party will be convicted of grave error and gross stupidity, in following false lights. Thus they qualify their indorsement of the platform, calmly, but firmly dissent from this or that declaration, or, spurred by a sense of impending disaster, point out the delusion which has ensnared the party. All of which, we argue, is the precursor of defeat and ruin.

MR. SEYMOUR ON THE GREENBACK AND BOND QUESTION.

In 1864 Gov. SEYMOUR made use of the following language in a message addressed to the New York Legislature, touching the payment of interest upon State bonds: "*When we sought the market of the world with our securities, we pledged ourselves to redeem them in the currency of the world.*" He then proceeded to show wherein foreign bondholders differed from citizens of the United States, reminding the Legislature that the latter might by political action justify *quasi* taxation, while the former

> "Have no voice nor part in our political action; we have no claim upon them that they should take a share in our misfortunes that befall us in our career. They are not of our household, nor bound to take part of our domestic calamities upon themselves. *The burdens and the misfortunes of this war belong to us; it is ungenerous to shift any portion of them upon others who are not a part of us. These foreign creditors of ours are strangers who lent us their money when we wanted it, upon no security but our word of honor.* If we do not pay them back their money in the strict letter of our bargain, we incur a shame that can never be removed from us."

After urging every argument in favor of the principles and policy he advocated, he concluded by saying: "*The saving proposed by not paying in coin is small and temporary, while the dishonor is lasting, and the pecuniary loss consequent upon the dishonor will be in the end enormous.*"

These views were retained by Mr. SEYMOUR up to the hour he was nominated by the Tammany Convention, since which time he has concluded to throw principles and honesty to the dogs.

PUSHING "TAXATION."

In pushing "equal taxation upon the public mind," the Democrats are simply playing the game the party has adopted heretofore in every prominent canvass. Unfortunately for their cause, however, they are less adroit than usual in their attempt to deceive the people. Had the Tammany platform been framed without the direct or open assistance of WADE HAMPTON, and the eighty-nine rebels who supported his demands, and *who ruled the Convention*, it is possible that some portion of the public might have been duped by the plausible proposition. Instead of granting aid and comfort to HAMPTON, FORREST, COBB & Co., in a quiet manner, the Northern Democrats deemed it incumbent upon them to relinquish the entire management of the nominations, as well as the construction of the platform, to the ex-rebels. The latter, not to be outdone in politeness, "only asked permission to insert *three* words" in the original draft of the platform. The remainder of the platform, which was constructed with an express eye to their interests, having already been approved by them, the fraternization between the Northern and Southern Secessionists was complete.

Whoever will look over the proceedings of the Tammany Convention cannot fail to observe that, while the Eastern and Western portions were at daggers' points, language failed to express their cordiality and utmost approval of the objects aimed at by the Southern wing. Under such encouragement was it any wonder that the leaders of the South grew jubilant at the thought of regaining their former power over the Government? Was it not natural that they should return home proclaiming new schemes of glory, in which the South always occupied the foreground? Now, however, we are informed by the Northern Democrats, who affect to be angered by the speeches of Southern leaders, which they term "indiscreet," but which honest men term "revolutionary," that they do not indorse these violent utterances. Who, we ask, *is* to blame then? Who encouraged the ex-rebel chiefs to attend the convention as delegates? Who, still more recently, took "his heart in his hand" on a self-appointed mission which made him and the party to which he belongs ridiculous? Do the Northern Democrats who affect to deprecate the violent language employed by the ex-rebel delegates to the Tammany Convention presume on our ignorance so far as to pretend that they were not encouraged, and that this plot, which now threatens to be a mere flash in the pan, was not concocted long before the Convention met? They may deny it, but all the evidence, all the facts, prove conclusively that this scheme of "equal taxation," like that which was invented to revolutionize the Government, was planned deliberately by Northern Democrats at the dictation of the very men whose actions and speeches they now affect to deplore.

GOING TO PIECES.

EX-Governor SEYMOUR, up to the hour of his nomination, opposed the greenback policy. Ever since, however, his lips have been sealed on that subject. The friends of PENDLETON and HENDRICKS express the opinion that, in case he is elected, he will be led by BELMONT and his bond-holding friends. The standard bearer of the Democracy in New York, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, has upon three occasions announced that "it was not *his* intention to discuss the bond question," because the period has not arrived for its discussion. The resolutions passed by the Convention which nominated him expressly declare that this is a paramount question, and one which *must* be met now. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, who has just been nominated by the Democracy of Massachusetts, in his letter of acceptance, says:

> "The financial question was not treated by the National Convention in such a manner as to leave it satisfied my judgment. *The Democratic party appeared to commit themselves to an indefinite extension of the indurable issues of an irredeemable paper currency. I am too much of a Democrat to regard that as sound financial science. I believe in hard money,* and therein hold myself to be a true Jacksonian Democrat."

Alluding to the action of the Tammany Convention on the reconstruction measures, he says: "*I will not argue the unconstitutionality of reconstruction.*"

Here we have three candidates, two of whom openly dissent from and denounce the platform, while the third and most prominent deems it wisdom to conceal his real views. This state of things may be perfectly proper, and pleasant to contemplate in the Democratic party, but in our mind it indicates a degree of "independence" only equalled by the Democratic Labor Reform party of Allegheny county, whose "well defined principles" cannot even be "compromised" when "co-operating with" the Democratic party. Are we to understand that Messrs. SEYMOUR, HOFFMAN and ADAMS are merely "co-operating" with the Democratic party? To read the letters of the one, and the speeches of the others, one cannot avoid the conclusion that the party is going to pieces.

SENATOR WALLACE'S WAY.

MR. WILLIAM WALLACE, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, evidently has an exalted opinion of the intelligence of the workingmen. In this respect, however, he is all the more fitted to represent the views and aims of the Democratic leaders throughout the country. His last secret circular contains considerable matter that might properly come under the head of comic literature. Commencing with the assertion that he is powerless without the help of the party addressed, he proceeds to instruct him to make out lists of all doubtful men, and "bring every influence *possible*" to bear to convert them. This can be done by "getting one or two to take charge of" the doubtful man. Mr. WALLACE deems it of the utmost importance that every man should be assessed, which exhibits a laudable spirit in WILLIAM, but we confess that we cannot agree with him when he adds that "*all who are ready to be naturalized must be put through.*" This thing of "putting through" every one "who is ready" for the process, may be sound Democratic doctrine, but we object to it most decidedly. In fact, we are inclined to regard the business as a piece of political villainy. And we therefore suspect that if we succeed in preventing it this fall, the "Democratic vote" will *not* be so "much larger this fall than it was last year." Every man has a right to his opinion, and Mr. WALLACE certainly has a right to believe that "you can more easily convert *the laborer and the mechanic* than those who are more wealthy," and that "*that is the place to ply Democratic arguments*," but he must in that case permit us the expression of our belief, which may be summed up in very few words, to wit: that his circular is an insult to the intelligent workingmen of Pennsylvania, and that they will resent it in such a manner as will convict the author of this sample of political literature of the grossest stupidity. Hereafter, WILLIAM had better confine himself strictly to "coffee colored" strategy.

If the Democrats were wise, they would forbear all allusion to the stereotyped assertion that there should be but "one currency for the bondholder and for the soldier." When they had the opportunity to determine this matter, the record shows that they voted squarely against the interests of the soldier. When the bill which makes greenbacks legal tenders for all claims and demands against the United States, *except* for interest on bonds and notes, came up, an amendment was offered by Mr. STEVENS, the acceptance of which would have accomplished this very object, but the Democrats defeated it. Mr. STEVENS proposed to include in the exception the words "payments made to *officers, soldiers and sailors* in the army and navy of the United States, and for all supplies purchased for the Government." When the vote was taken on Mr. STEVENS'S amendment *fifty-one* Republicans and *sixteen* Democrats voted yea, while *forty-four* Republicans and *twenty-seven* Democrats voted nay. Had the Democrats divided fairly on the question, they would have secured "one currency for the bondholder and for the soldier," but upwards of three-fifths of their votes were cast in such a manner as to defeat the amendment. The less the Democrats "push" this question, the better it will be for their interest.

BOTH Houses of Congress assembled yesterday, pursuant to adjournment. No business was transacted except the adoption of a resolution adjourning till the 16th day of October.

MAINE.

The Democrats set out with the expectation of carrying Maine. At the very least the Republican majority, 11,600, of last year would be materially reduced. Anything less would be a sad defeat, and foretell disaster in November. The Republicans accepted this view of the contest. If their majority was reduced, the result would have a bad look for them; on the contrary, should they maintain, especially should they materially increase their majority, the result would be proof that no such reaction as the Democrats were predicting was taking place or was to be feared. Should their majority reach 15,000, the victory would be complete; and in this view of the case the Democracy were generally disposed to acquiesce. The canvass was contested inch by inch, and the result is, *the Republicans have not only maintained their majority, but increased it; not to fifteen thousand merely, but to twenty thousand, carrying all the congressional districts, the entire of one and all but some half dozen in the other branch of the legislature.* The official vote, we are confident, will not materially vary the result rom this. The vote for Governor cannot fall below twenty thousand more than a few hundred. It is more likely to go a thousand above.

LET THEM TRY IT!

The contempt which Northern copperheads and Southern rebels entertain for the Boys in Blue is as great as ever. General TOM. EWING, Jr., expresses the feeling of the former class as follows:

> "General Blair at the head of the militia, will be a match for general Grant at the head of the regular army."

The Charleston *Mercury* chimes in with this after the following fashion:

> "Not one honest man south of Mason and Dixon's line is ashamed of the musket he bore or the sword he drew in defense of the Confederate flag. The man who says he is ashamed of it lies. Let every honest man of the North be sure of the secret of the man who says so wants to swindle money out of some body. He is a knave either in the first or last degree."

Boys in Blue will remember these things and express their views at the ballot box.

THE resolutions adopted by the so-called Labor Reform City Convention which met in Bollers' Hall the other night, remind one forcibly of the fable of the fly and the coach wheel. A more palpable absurdity than this attempt to deceive the public by the Democracy was never perpetrated. The half dozen Republicans who were present, and acted as mere fuglemen at the bidding of the Democrats who direct the movement, never attained any prominence, in fact were unknown in their own ward. While the "Convention" was ready to "reaffirm the importance to the workingmen of maintaining the Labor Reform party, without regard to the political issues of either the Democratic or Republican party," and must never be lost sight of except in a "local election," they are never so "independent" as when "co-operating with either of the old political parties!"

The "well defined principles" are not subject to ordinary rules, since they will bear fusion with anything, and still retain their original character. More, they will not even be "compromised," however perfect the fusion. Such rare virtue is seldom found anywhere or in anything under the sun, and the fact there really is such a virtue does not appear to be established outside of these resolutions. It was doubtless owing to a painful sense of this circumstance that those who drafted the resolutions labored to impress some idea of the rare virtue contained in these "well defined principles" upon the public. No wonder honest delegates failed to reconcile the first with the second resolutions. Doubtless they found that a much more difficult matter, even than the effort to reconcile the present attitude of the Democratic Labor Reform party with that which the Labor Reform Party occupied a year ago.

The Democratic Labor Reform Party, "composed as it is," can only be compared to one thing, and that the ass in the lion's skin.

IT is about time for all who cannot afford to be in the minority at a Presidential election, to take care of themselves. The number, which is large, includes men and combinations of influence. The time is at hand when all such must definitively take a position, and make their future secure. In New York, we are assured, the movement has commenced. Men and influences which, if anything, up to the present moment, have been helping the Democrats, have commenced to "swing round the circle," with the view of coming out for GRANT. "It is rumored," says the *Herald*, "that these shrewd New York politicians are looking as sharply as ever after their own interests, and will be found coming out of the Presidential contest all right, whatever may otherwise be the result." Nothing could be more certainly indicative of the result than this movement. "We are well assured," continues the *Herald*, "that a secret movement for GRANT and GRISWOLD has already obtained considerable headway."

THE *Herald* and the *World* have articles on the October election in Pennsylvania, both reaching the conclusion that the result will have a decisive effect on the Presidential canvass. The *World's* information concerning the prospect only authorizes it to say the prospect is encouraging. The absence of anything like confidence is noticeable. On the contrary, the *Herald* entertains not the slightest doubt. It concludes its article as follows:

> It will thus appear that unless there is a change in the opinions of some twenty thousand Pennsylvania Republicans of 1866 in favor of Seymour and against Grant there is no hope for the Democracy in Pennsylvania. From the shape which the folly of the Democratic managers and leaders, dumpers and newspaper [illegible] and Seward, have given to the campaign, we look for a result in Pennsylvania in October which will settle the question of the November election very decisively in favor of General Grant.

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* says there is a general appearance of business revival on all the streets of that city. Thousands of dwellings, which were shut up, or closed only by servants, are re-opened. The retail shopping streets are again thronged, and the clerks and saleswomen are once more made busy. Trade of nearly every kind has considerably improved, and there are hopes that it will be long before there will be such a protracted period of depression as that through which the business community has lately passed. The *Bulletin* remarks, also, that the lively way dealers are advertising shows that they are confident of a good season. It might have said that advertising will make a good season. The most prominent feature in this line is the movement to the manner which the present neglected advertising, just as we now refer back to the way our predecessors did business. We greatly doubt the capacity of a man who does not advertise liberally for the successful management of business.

WATER STREET, New York, bids fair to undergo marvelous changes. Since the "Wickedest" has forsaken his bad ways, other dancehouse keepers have followed his example, and it is predicted that the wholestreet will be converted. Says the *Sun* on the subject:

> The seed sown is bearing fruit abroad. Tommy Hadden, the dancing-house keeper always known to keep the lowest hell in that infernal region, is beginning to feel uneasy. He volunteered the use of his hall for a prayer-meeting, and it has been used. Bill Burns is alarmed too. He wants to be stirred up with a long and sharp stick, for Kit is a hard one. For pure wickedness he can hardly be beaten, any more than for frightful pipe. "Sooty" Brown, who acquired his military title from his "sojering" qualifications, has deserted the devil's army, and is fleeing for safety into the ranks of the Church militant. This prospers the Water Street Revival.

Things are doing so well down town that it has been proposed to undertake the good work up town, where vice is more respectable and well dressed. It is suspected that, when the truth has been ascertained, the very wickedest man in New York will be found above Union Square.

THE calling out of the militia in Tennessee, by Governor Brownlow, is regarded by the Ku-Klux as an excellent opportunity to carry out their threats. The hooded assassins are preparing to make the most of it. Gen. Pike's gentle advice, "War to the knife, and the knife to the hilt," Buckner's bomb-like counsel, "Death to all prominent Radicals," and the Grand Commander (Forrest's) prophecy, "a war which, once inaugurated no quarter is to be asked or given," and in which "not a single Radical will escape alive," must be carried out to the letters. The Ku-Klux only wait for the bugle sound which will sweep every Radical from the face of the earth."

A Newport letter says: It is all up with Mapleson and Italian opera, you will see. The London manager, unable to bring the Academy book holders to terms, has requested to be released from his engagement, and the request has been granted. That is the latest report, and on inquiry at the proper sources, it proves correct. After a brief season of German opera, at the Academy, by the Strakosch troupe, it is just possible a public will be formed to hear Maretzek, resulting in something that will not leave us entirely bereaved. Miss Kellogg, it is understood, is favorable to some such combination, and will use her best endeavors to promote it.

A MARVELOUS cavern has been discovered in Connecticut on the borders of the Narhinee and Warlinnihg lakes. The cave was explored recently by a party who followed the main chamber about one-fourth of a mile, when, owing to the fear of their light giving out, they concluded to return to daylight. All the chambers are of limestone formation, and contain an abundance of large stalactites and stalagmites. A brook of water runs through it, and the marvelous sights beheld by the explorers, if we are to believe them, baffle description.

Brick Pomeroy and the World.

There is one man in the Democratic party who is opposed to coco-operation. With a hearty contempt for the chicken-hearted leaders who mince matters so fine that the most powerful microscope fails to discover its substance or texture, he cleaves down friend and foe with a bluntness which, measured by its effects, is more destructive than a broad-axe. This terrible rough-hewer, as the reader may suspect, is the invincible, uncalculating, neck-or-nothing Brick Pomeroy. Brick is infinitely disgusted and incensed by the course the *World* has pursued in conducting the canvass. Having embarked in with its whole soul in harmonizing the Democracy and bringing about a union of all the liberal arrangement, and will enable many to attend who could not otherwise do so on account of the expense. Tickets will be good from September 29th to October 5th. The committee in inviting all those who shared with them the march, the camp, the battle and the throne, announce that Wade Hampton, Forrest, Buckner, Pike and Semmes will *not* be be delegates *there*.

The Cause of the Great Commotion.

The Journal of Commerce, as the reader probably knows, is the organ of the solid men of the Democratic persuasion in New York, and has an established reputation for independence and candor. It interprets the reasons why Blair was put on it, and indicates how that and Middle and Western States will go, as follows:

> "Instead of conciliating the wise and good of all parties, and thereby securing the confidence and assurance that would have swept the country, the men of extreme views and violent conduct have been recognized as the leaders of the party, and have displayed in place of reason and sober argument. The Democratic party has almost wholly lost the moral influence created by the unparalleled overbearing conduct of the Republican Congress, and finds itself in their own case that forbearance and moderation which they have practiced for years, and with the possession of almost unlimited authority. We pointed out the danger in the Pennsylvania election, but the Democratic leaders have not laid it to heart. They can in that all they must look to New England by their inaction and indifference, by extreme measures and measures, they will many than recover by their own efforts the ground they have lost, and they must push on in their chosen way with as much ardor and as much confidence as before were no voice of warning or rebuke in the result of the late elections."

Gen. Grant's Private Character.

A Galena gentleman, not at all prominent in politics, writes a former neighbor in Washington county, New York:

> "You may assure the good people of old Washington county, that Gen. Grant's habits in respect to temperance, as in everything else, are beyond reproach. He is a remarkably pure man, and never uses a profane word. He is a constant and habitual attendant at church. Aside from his eminent services to the nation, he is justly entitled to the suffrages of the good, the virtuous and the Christian portion of our people for the stern integrity, the rare modesty and the manifold virtues of his private life."

All who know the General confirm this testimony to his moral character. He is alike good and great.

THE freedom of English voters is ably illustrated in the following laconic note, addressed by a Mr. Burton, who owns large estates in Wareham, to his tenants:

> "SIR—I request you will vote for my father, W. W. Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley-Pole-Wellesley-Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley-Pole-Wellesley-Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley-Pole-Wellesley-Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley-Pole-Wellesley-Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley-Pole-Wellesley-Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley-Pole-Wellesley-Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley-Pole-Wellesley-Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley-Pole-Wellesley-Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley-Pole-Wellesley-Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley-Pole-Wellesley-Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley-Pole-Wellesley-Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley-Pole-Wellesley-Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley-Pole-Wellesley-Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley-Pole-Wellesley-Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley-Pole-Wellesley-Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley-Pole-Wellesley-Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley-Pole-Wellesley-Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley-Pole-Wellesley-Pole-Tyl